

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 27, 1866.

The Constitutional Amendment.

We presume that Governor Orr, as a matter of form, will transmit to the Legislature, the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the radical Congress. In view of the mighty efforts now being made by a portion of the Northern press, and her politicians generally, the subject is one that must command the most serious consideration. That these presses and politicians are determined to force this measure upon the South, there can be little doubt, as from persuasive language, they have resorted to threats, and are resolved to subjugate the South more effectually than she now is.

This fact is being more impressed upon us, by the change in the tone of many Northern journals. Some of these papers—leading journals of the North, which supported President Johnson's policy of reconstruction—have squarely abandoned that position, and still professing friendship and approval of most of his measures, are trying to persuade him to recommend the adoption of the amendment by the South. What we desire to call attention to now, are the threats used by semi-conservative, but recently converted, radical journals. The New York Times, speaking of the Constitutional Amendment, says:

"Instead of being the worst the Stevens party could do or think of, we have only to recall the schemes of confiscation, banishment, disfranchisement and execution that were proposed, to show the folly of this idea."

This is simply "your money or your life." The South is in no condition, as a cotemporary remarks, to offer resistance, nor does she propose any. If we are not to have a free exercise of our opinion, upon any question of public policy, why do the radical party stoop to the mockery of pretending to submit it to our determination? The National Intelligencer, one of the ablest journals in the country, very pointedly says, that when you have a man in your power, to insist upon his doing what is extremely obnoxious to him, by threatening him with something more galling, is not a very manly or acceptable method of arguing.

Nominally, at least, this is a free country, and men should be left some choice; but the Times and some other journals—the Herald and Evening Post—scoff and threaten by turns, in a way that strikes at all possible choice. The question should be argued, not forced, or the most radical platform may as well be adopted at once, and the programme of Forney be enacted throughout, that three-fourths of the States now represented be claimed as the three-fourths meant by the Constitution, and the farce of sending it even to the Southern legislatures be recalled.

The people of the South, it is true, are powerless; but we do not believe they can be intimidated into a suicidal act. They may have lost all but honor—let them preserve that, at all hazards.

ADMIRAL SEMMES AS PROBATE JUDGE.—In the Alabama State Legislature, on the 19th inst., a bill was passed providing for the appointment of a Judge of the Probate Court, of Mobile County, who is to act until Admiral Semmes, or his successor, is or may be permitted or enabled to discharge the duties of that office.

It will be remembered that Admiral Semmes was appointed Probate Judge some time since, but was not allowed to serve by the United States military authorities, on account of not having received the pardon of the Executive.

HOW THE RELEASE OF THE ANDERSON PRISONERS WAS OBTAINED.—The Baltimore Sun, in alluding to the recent release of Messrs. Keyes, Byrum and Stowers, says:

They were demanded by the civil authority, under a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Hall, the District Judge of the United States for the District of Delaware. Judge Hall is a magistrate venerable alike by his years, and by the dignity and firmness with which he has, through a long career, administered his high office. The mandate of his court was obeyed, the prisoners were brought before him, and after a patient hearing of the case, they were discharged, on the express ground that, "according to the law of the land, the prisoners ought not to and cannot be held under the commuted sentence of this military commission, and that they be discharged."

Money the Great Want.

The great want of the Southern people at this time is money. The surrender of the Confederate armies, after the desolating march of Gen. Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, and from the sea through this State and North Carolina, left the Southern people impoverished and helpless, and, as the Wilmington Dispatch remarks, the South is as poor as Job's turkey.

Two-thirds of the property of the Southern people went with the surrender of our armies, and with the other third we have been struggling and straining to get along, and recover that which we lost. But money is still scarce, and how to get the article is the great question. Therefore it is, that every suggestion relative to the subject, should be considered by our people. The Charleston Mercury has the following:

"Abolition of the usury laws. Let banks, not of issue, but of discount and deposit, be authorized by the Southern State Legislatures, to any amount the wants of the State require. Let the stockholders be liable only to the amount of their stock. It says, also, that it may be objected to such banks, that they will not afford for the currency they use any security beyond their capital. This is true; but this currency will have the same security as banks of issue. Suppose, for instance, what we presume will be the case, that the stock subscribed is paid in, in the currency of the national banks. This currency has bonds of the United States, lodged in the Treasury of the United States to support it. It is just as good, after being put out into circulation, when used by one bank as another. The banks we propose to establish, will use the currency which the national banks secure. The national banks make it good, not only by the stock of the United States deposited in the Treasury of the United States, but with all their other means of payment. The national banks buy their currency by the United States bonds. The banks we propose, will use it."

We do not know how far legislation can aid the people, but we think our Senators and Representatives, now in session, should earnestly consider, and diligently inquire into, the best means of affording relief to our poverty-stricken people. Bread must be had this coming winter, and the lamentable fact is but too well known, that we have not a sufficiency in South Carolina. If corn, therefore, cannot be laid down within our reach for one dollar in State bonds, let the restriction requiring this be removed, and let able and intelligent agents purchase and ship it to us on the best terms they can procure it.

We invoke the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and to the kindred one of supplying us with a currency. To rebuild our cities and to re-stock our plantations and furnish means to enable our people to go on successfully in the work of recuperation, money is absolutely necessary.

BARNWELL DISTRICT.—Col. Brown has been elected Senator from Barnwell District, in place of Mr. Lawton, resigned.

MR. DAVIS.—Three ministers, Rev. Drs. Duncan, Edwards and Burrows, visited Mr. Davis recently, and breakfasted with him. Since the recent changes made in his quarters, and since Mrs. Davis and her sister have been removed into the rooms prepared for them, Mr. Davis has become more cheerful. His health has become very much improved of late, and he speaks very confidently of being released.

BAD CONDITION.—The Nashville Gazette says, in a recent article upon the political condition:

We have argued earnestly to show that the South has nothing worse to fear from the radicals, than a prolonged exclusion from Congress. That, though an abominable injustice, is not a heavy grievance. For ourselves, we are rather sorry that Tennessee has been admitted; and would readily agree for her to be excluded for six years longer, upon condition of having a republican form of government, such as is enjoyed by the people of Georgia or Alabama. We regard Tennessee and Missouri as the most unfortunate and oppressed of all the States.

GOVERNMENT BONDS REDEEMABLE IN GOLD.—A letter from Secretary McCullough to Messrs L. P. Morton & Co., of New York, just published, affirming it to be the policy of the Government to redeem all its bonds in gold, has had an assuring effect among foreign dealers in bonds, and a sympathetic improvement abroad in the fact will no doubt materially affect the price of gold as well as of Government bonds, and ought to have a wholesome influence on our national finances.

General Amnesty.

The New York World, in an article upon this subject, has the following paragraph:

The most solid reason for a general amnesty does not rest on any sentimental notions of magnanimity, but as a business-like regard for the general welfare. The capital, which the South so much needs for the revival of its prosperity, will not go into that section in small dribbles. Wealthy individuals or associations must borrow in large sums, in the first instance, and serve as reservoirs for distribution among weaker men whose credit is known only in their own localities. The class excluded from the first amnesty comprises all the men with credit enough to make loans outside of the Southern States; but until their titles are restored to them by an amnesty, they can give no solid security, and are as badly off as distant borrowers as if they were not worth a dollar. Moreover, the men of wealth possess the business talent, the energy, the enterprise of the South. They are the men to set the wheels of the arrested machine in motion by their activity, sagacity, and force of character, as well as by their pecuniary means. But until they are amnesty, they are bound hand and foot. The shock which has tumbled the old industrial system of the South into ruins, makes it expedient that many enterprising men should change their pursuits; that they should take their capital out of a former business, to seek a more profitable investment in another. The facility of such transfers is one of the most important conditions of recuperation after a general wreck. But while a man's property is liable to confiscation he cannot sell it, because he can give no title. The consequence of withholding pardon from the wealthy class is, that the business of the South is kept in a state of stagnation.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We clip the subjoined item from the New York Times:

The Medical College of Alabama had been put in repair, and the professors were on hand to attend to their duties, but they had not students enough to justify opening the institution for the winter session. So many Southern students prefer the Northern schools, that the medical colleges throughout the South are barely paying expenses. There are two colleges in operation in New Orleans, one in Louisville, one in Nashville, one in Charleston and another in Atlanta.

Since the overthrow of the Spanish authority in Mexico—not quite a half century ago—but three Presidents, it is stated, have served the full term of office for which they were elected. During the same period there have been more than three hundred revolutions in the country. Their constitution and laws have at no time received greater respect than is now shown by the radicals to ours, while their appreciation of the principles of representative democratic government has been as low and imperfect, as that displayed by Wendell Phillips or Thad. Stevens. Under such circumstances, how could poor Mexico be other than what she is?

The New York World says: "It is consoling, in view of the possible elevation of Mr. Horace Greeley to the United States Senate, to be assured that the Secretary of State does not think him a dangerous person. According to a late visitor to the Secretary, 'Horace Greeley,' Mr. Seward said, 'is a great man—a man so full of genius and of such power, that if he had a particle of common sense we should have to hang him. But he is a d—fool, and therefore harmless.'"

The New York Herald, it appears, has recently made overtures to the several managers and showmen in New York, looking to an adjustment of the difficulty that had been standing between them for over a year, and asked them all to advertise again in the Herald; when they one and all declined doing so, alleging they had done better since the Herald abused them than they ever did before.

The Agricultural Convention, now in session in Richmond, Va., is exciting considerable attention. Matters of great social and economical importance are there discussed. The Convention has resolved to petition the Legislature for a repeal of the usury laws; the old rate of six per cent. to remain in cases where no higher rate is agreed upon.

Not the least important work of the approaching Congress may be looked for from the Special Committee on Retrenchment, appointed toward the close of the last session, with leave to sit and take testimony during the recess. They have been hard at work during a portion of the vacant period. They are now in session in New York.

A Texas lady being asked at a New York dinner table to drink a toast to Gen. Butler, consented, and as her glass contained about a drop of wine, she raised it to her lips and smilingly said, "Here's a drop for Butler."

The New York Board of Aldermen have adopted a resolution to sell the lower end of the Park to the General Government as a site for a new post office, the price to be \$1,000,000.

To the Editor of the Phoenix.

Sir: To offer an opinion, during the extraordinary session, upon the proceedings of the Legislature, would, perhaps, have been neither just nor wise. But we can now pronounce fairly upon the result of its deliberations; and some of the views taken of its recent action may be of profit to the same body in its regular session.

The General Assembly was convened by the Executive, in discharge of his view of the duties imposed upon his office, by the reasons specified in his proclamation. To wit: Recognition of the Civil Rights Act—adaptation of the jurisdiction of the State to existing laws—and supplies of food for a hungry population. This was the avowed object, and how was it accomplished? The people did not murmur at the expense, but have the right to ask whether the work was well done. Eighteen days were passed in session, and our heavily tasked treasury was deprived of about as many thousands of dollars. Much business seems to have been referred to Committees, and several bills, comparatively unimportant, passed. The Civil Rights Act was recognized. A District Court Act was passed, which has only served to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts before its own courts are in operation, and leave our jails filled with prisoners, who cannot be tried until the mischief has been repaired at the regular session. The bill which looked to the supply of food, did not receive its final reading in time; yet the subject had been called to the attention of the people by the prospect of famine in portions of the State—of want, in all. The call of the Executive entitled it to special consideration. Perhaps there is no remedy. If that is the case, the constituents should know it. It gives us fortitude to feel that the earnest effort of good men has been made for our relief. But a resolution was passed, authorizing the Governor to purchase corn. There is doubt as to its validity—and it is evident that an act would have been free from this objection. Was it meant to flatter the popular cry and bring no relief? Or was it ignorance, or improper haste? Does it become a legislative body to resort to such an expedient, as this may be construed, to allay clamor which want excites? Does it speak any better for its intelligence, to attribute such an error to lack of judgment? It is probable, however, that the time and attention of its members was absorbed, and their intelligence distracted by other matters. If this cause exists, we have the right to consider its merit. We find it in the act which was enacted to re-establish the stay law, and have evidence of its action printed on the journals. This occupied the time of the General Assembly and drew that large portion from the pittance of our Treasury. Now, sir, patriotic motives excuse much error in the expenditure of time and money; and wisely directed, command unceasing gratitude. But it is the duty as well as the right of a sovereign people to examine the conduct of entrusted delegates, that they may know when to approve and whom to blame.

The stay law of 1865 was decided by the Court of Errors—the cumulative force of the judicial system of our government—to be unconstitutional, because it prevented the legal enforcement of the obligation of contracts. The Act of September, 1866, appears to us people to be about the same thing. They both save us from paying our debts; only the last is more generous to rich debtors, and takes in all, except those poor fellows who were so unfortunate as not to get more than a hundred dollars worth of property for nothing. But we call them both the stay law. Yet it is difficult for such common sense as ours to draw the nice distinction of words, which makes two things, so same in fact, so different in law, that one is unconstitutional, and the other is properly passed by a body of men who are sworn to obey the constitution. Who is wrong? It does not need a journal to show everything. People can see, and must feel it deeply when heat, party spirit, and personal invective enter into and mar the calm dignity of debate. It is no disrespect to say that, perhaps, the spirit of party divisions now existing in various parts of the State, and individual interest affecting each community, may have touched upon the feelings and motives of the legislative body. We now urge upon the members to profit by the bad example of the last session. Do less talking and more good. Forget self for a short time and act for the public weal. A short session will save much money; no legislation is better than bad legislation. Proceed under the general principles contained in the following good advice, which a people may well receive when disturbed by political contests which involve the constitution: "The dearest interests of this country are its laws and its constitution. Against every attack upon these, there will be always found amongst us the firmest spirit of resistance, superior to the united efforts of faction and ambition; for ambition, though it does not always take the lead of faction, will be sure in the end, to draw it to its own purposes. But we trust that our day of trial is yet far off; and there is a fund of good sense in this country which cannot long be deceived by the arts either of false reasoning or false patriotism."

This should be specially applicable to our present condition. We stand at the end of a war in a noble cause which has suffered defeat. We retain little power, little wealth, but the same undying obligation to preserve our honor, which no power can take from brave men's hearts—and to exert our intelligence to the benefit of our people. The old schools have died. War brings out sad exposures of vice, but some noble truths. Treasure both. Remember men who did their duty at a time when there was room and need for every hand. Never forget those who shrunk from danger, or preferred themselves to the common cause. The lesson of history teaches us that it is well to reject the cavities of these—whatever may be their capacity—and rest upon those whom trial has proved honest. Repose trust in those who have been faithful in the effort to preserve your liberty and protect your interests. FABIUS.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, NOV. 26.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Andalusia, Bursley, New York.
Brig Potomac, Snow, New York.

WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY.
Steamship Quaker City, West, New York.
Steamship George B. Upton, Boston.
Steamship Whirlwind, Philadelphia.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT OVERSEER for a Cotton Plantation (one without a family). Address J. B. BURTON, Key Box 104, Columbia Post Office. Nov 27 3*

TRUNK LOST.

A NEW BLACK TRUNK, with light-colored wooden strips on the top, was lost by a passenger from Greenville, at the Columbia Depot, last evening—perhaps carried to the wrong house. A suitable reward will be paid for information left at this office, so that it can be recovered. Nov 27

Legislature of South Carolina.

Monday, November 26, 1866.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 7 p. m. Messrs. Brown and Fort, Senators elect, appeared and qualified. A message was sent to the House, announcing that the Senate was ready to proceed to business. A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he may feel disposed to make. Adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 7 p. m., in the University Chapel—a quorum being present. Messrs. Carson, McEwen, DeSaussure, Walker, Fishburne and McEwen, members elect, were present, sworn in and took their seats. A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him that the House was ready to receive any communication from him. The House adjourned, to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Foreign News.

We select the following items of foreign news from the last steamer's accounts:

The usual banquet was given by the new Lord Mayor of London on the 9th inst. All the Cabinet Ministers were present. The Earl of Derby, in his speech, said the Ministry desired to earn the good will of the people by their acts, but he thought it would not be well at present to state how they proposed to carry their desire into effect. He rejoiced at the return of peace in both hemispheres. He could not but believe that that great and powerful nation, America, would speedily know how to quell the agitation which at present existed within it, and that peace would reign from one end of its shores to the other. He looked upon the completion of the Atlantic cable as another proof that England was mistress of the seas.

The London Times says that Derby made one of his happiest after-dinner speeches, and it notices, as of great importance, the intimation that a proposition for the arrangement of the difference between England and America with respect to the Alabama claim would be favorably entertained and that the duties of neutrals in maritime war might, if necessary, be remedied.

It was reported that a well matured plan was under consideration by Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for placing the debtors system of English railways on a basis of perfect security, and also of making them contributory to the reduction of the national debt. Another statement is that he will propose in his budget that the Government assume all debentures of railways, guaranteeing to the holders two per cent. less than the railways pay in forty years; the national debt to be reduced one hundred and twenty millions sterling by the profits. Something similar is in course of arrangement for the telegraph.

The Monitor says in regard to the trouble with Corea, that in consequence of a palace revolution in Corea, several misadventures in Corea have been put to death. The French Government is but imperfectly acquainted with the facts, and had sent Admiral Rose to cruise off the coast of Corea. A recent telegram via China, said that the Admiral had declared war against Corea.

ALE! ALE! TEN blis. CREAM ALE, wholesale and on draught. Nov 27 JOHN C. SEEGER & CO.

NORTHERN APPLES. 5 BLS. fine NORTHERN APPLES. Nov 27 JOHN C. SEEGER & CO.

Flour and Provision Corn. 100 BLS. choice FAMILY FLOUR. 50 BLS. EXTRA FLOUR. 25 BLS. FINE FLOUR. 50 bushels prime White PROVISION CORN (Maryland). Just received per steamer "Sea Gull." Nov 27 33 BROWNE & SCHIRMER, Main street.

Great Excitement! AT W. T. WALTER'S, FOR A FEW DAYS.

GOSHEN BUTTER, 30 and 35c. per lb. LARD, 2 c. Nov 27 1

Boots and Shoes.

A FULL stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, of all kinds, and at LOW PRICES, at

SHELTON'S, Bank Building, opposite Court House. Nov 27 2

For Sale, at Low Prices, A VERY FINE MARE MULE, gentle and in fine order; can be worked any way. Also, a first-rate Spring Wagon, suitable either for one or two horses; and a Buggy, in good order, with Harness. Persons wishing any of the above would do well to call at once and secure good bargains. Inquire at this office. Nov 27 2*

FLOUR! FLOUR!

50 SACKS STOVALL EXCELSIOR MILLS EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—finest ever brought to this market. For sale LOW by KENNETH & GIBSON. Nov 27 3

BRANDY, WINES AND WHISKEY!

1 CASE fine old COGNAC BRANDY. 1 " " " MADEIRA WINE. 5 bbls. superior old RYE WHISKEY—the best in market. 3 bbls. superior old Apple Brandy. The above is old and very fine, and sold at very reasonable prices by KENNETH & GIBSON. Nov 27 6

RESTAURANT!

The Pollock House. THIS new and complete establishment has been recently opened, and gentlemen will find everything connected with the house in the very best order. MEALS served at short notice. Private dinner and supper rooms attached. OYSTERS, FISH, GAME and MEATS prepared in every style. The best of WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, etc., constantly on hand. Choice SEGARS and TOBACCO. FREE LUNCH every day at 11 o'clock. T. M. POLLOCK, Proprietor. Nov 27

Local Items.

The Phoenix office is on Main street, a few doors above Taylor (or Camden) street.

Tobacco.—We are indebted to Mr. Fanning, for a package of fine smoking tobacco. His re-opening of his saloon, yesterday, was very popularly attended and his cuisine duly appreciated. We call attention to his bill of fare this morning.

OUR READING ROOM.—Members of the Legislature and the citizens generally, are invited to visit the Phoenix reading room, where they will find on file papers and periodicals from every section of the Union. The building is open day and night.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that an oration will be delivered before the Euphrasian Society of the South Carolina University, this evening, by Mr. T. J. Dargan, of this District. The public is invited to attend.

THE STAFF OF LIFE.—By reference to our advertising columns, our readers will learn that Messrs. Browne & Schirmer have just received a new supply of flour and corn. We have examined the flour and think it the finest we have seen for many a day.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to Mr. Glass for a good supply of Northern journals, which he keeps constantly on hand for sale. Those in search of the current literature of the day should call at his book-store.

SCISSORS.—We are indebted to Mr. J. C. Dial, our neighbor, for a handsome pair of editorial scissors. We acknowledge the offering and may remark en passant, that Mr. Dial has everything in the hardware line almost that can be thought of, from a cambric needle to a plough-share. His stock is very complete.

DON'T LET IT GO OUT OF PRINT.—The only truthful and authentic account of the sack and destruction of Columbia, written by one of South Carolina's most competent men, all the incidents being noted on the spot at the time. Your children will be glad to get a copy at any price. For sale at the Phoenix office.

INTERESTING REPORT.—In accordance with the request of his Honor the Mayor, a meeting of the citizens of Columbia was held at Gibbes' Hall, yesterday morning, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Special Committee appointed some time since to investigate the circumstances connected with the great conflagration in February of last year. A voluminous report, which our space forbids us to publish at present, was read by Chancellor Carroll, the Chairman of the Committee, fully exonerating Generals Hampton and Beauregard from the frequently asserted charge of the Northern press that they had been instrumental in causing the city to be fired, and proving, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the heinous offence was perpetrated by the soldiers of Gen. Sherman, and with his expressed sanction and approval. This view of the affair, generally believed by those of us who were in Columbia on that ever-memorable night, was fully sustained by statements in writing from more than fifty of our most respectable citizens. We are happy to learn that the City Council will be requested to publish the report in a permanent form, as it will vindicate, by incontrovertible testimony, the fair fame of our gallant Confederates, and locate the damnable sin where it properly belongs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first time:

R. & W. C. Swaffield—Clothing at Cost. Kenneth & Gibson—Flour, Liquors, &c. M. A. Shelton—Boots and Shoes. Levin & Peixotto—Furniture, &c. Inquire at this office—Mule, &c., for Sale. "Trunk Lost."

Annual Oration before University's Soc's. Ventriquoism and Sleight of Hand. Lunch at Pollock House. Browne & Schirmer—Flour and Corn. Great Excitement at W. T. Walter's. D. McGuinnis—Lunch. A. Stevens—House and Land to Rent. John Fanning—Lunch. John C. Seeger & Co.—Ale and Apples. J. B. Burton—Overseer Wanted. T. M. Pollock—Restaurant.

COLUMBIA RESTAURANT, Opposite the New Market.

BILL OF FARE FOR LUNCH THIS DAY: BOYSTER SOUP, VEINSON STEAK. Nov 27 1* D. MCGUINNIS, Sup't.

POLLOCK HOUSE!

BILL OF FARE FOR THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock a. m.: VEGETABLE SOUP, MUTTON CHOPS, BEEF TONGUES. Nov 27 1 T. M. POLLOCK.

FANNING'S RESTAURANT. BILL OF FARE FOR TO-DAY: IRISH STEW, in the best style. VEGETABLE SOUP. Call and taste. Nov 27 1 JOHN FANNING.

The Usual Annual Oration BEFORE the Clariosophic and Euphrasian Societies of the University of South Carolina, will be delivered by Gen. E. M. LAW, in the University Chapel, (within the Campus,) on SATURDAY EVENING, December 1, at 7 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. S. S. JOHNSTONE, President Euphrasian Society. H. L. LAW, Secretary. Nov 27 5*

FOR RENT, A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE and three acres of LAND, more or less, with out-buildings attached, within ten minutes' walk of the Charlotte Depot. For further particulars, inquire of A. STEVENS, on Assembly street, one square and a half South of the State House. Nov 27 1

TO RENT, A HOUSE, situated corner of Gates and Lady streets, containing six rooms and out-buildings. Possession given 1st December. Apply at JACOB HUSSUNG'S Blacksmith Shop. Nov 25